FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1881,

Amusements To-Day. Abber's Park Theater-Tue Marci. leademy of Monte-The Gladister. Mijos Opera Monae—The Marcotte. Daiy's Theatre—All the Hage. Grand Opera House—Photos Maverty's 14th St. Theater—Oths, a German on Square Theat e-Basi kirks San Francisco Opera Hous - fferenson Bondard Theatre-Biller Toyle Doing Square Therefore Belle of the Kitchen.
W: Hock's Therefore - The World
Window Therefore - Widow Heddt.

Hard to Face Both Ways.

A man may ride one horse either way; he may ride two or even three horses at the same time, if they go in the same direction, as is constantly exhibited in a circus; but a feat which no man ever yet was able to perform is to ride two horses at the same time when the two horses are going in exactly opposite directions.

This Mr. GARFIELD has evidently been attempting. To the Conkling Republicans and the anti-Conkling Republicans he had made promises in direct conflict, the one with the other. The two horses were going in opposite directions. He foolishly thought he could straddle wide enough to ride both at the same time. The result is he has received a bad wrench, and has lucklessly fallen to the ground.

What it is All About.

It seems that the conflict between the President and Senator CONKLING over Judge Robertson's nomination is to be waged to the bitter end.

But why is Mr. CONKLING so sternly op-

posed to Robertson's appointment? ROSCOE CONKLING, J. DONALD CAMERON, and JOHN A. LOGAN entered into a combination two years ago to secure the nomination of Gen. GRANT for a third Presidential term. Their plan was to hold conventions at an unusually early day in New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois for the election of delegates to the National Convention, and to pass resolutions instructing each delegation to support GRANT as a unit.

In pursuance of this plot the State Convention of Pennsylvania met in the first week of February; and, by trampling down the minority, Cameron carried through his part of the scheme. The New York State Convention was held a little later in February. They had a stormy scene; but by much cheating, a little persuasion, and the application of the gag rule at the opportune moment, a resolution instructing the delegates to Chicago to support GRANT's nomination was adopted, though in the face of a large minority vote. Thus CONKLING had executed his part of the plan, and all seemed to be going forward toward GRANT and the empire with encouraging alacrity. In further pursuance of the original arrangement, Logan got the State Committee of Hilpois together for the purpose of calling a convention to elect delegates. But the committee hesitated, quarrelled, and then

adjourned for several weeks. Just at this crisis Judge Robertson issued his celebrated letter. He had been elected a delegate to Chicago. As in the case of all the other delegates from New York, he was designated not by the State Convention at large, but by the delegates who appeared at the State Convention from his own Congress district. These latter delegates were hostile to the third term. and Robertson was their faithful representative. In his letter he declared that in the National Convention he should not be governed by the resolutions of the State Convention, which claimed to instruct him to vote for GRANT, but should yield to the sentiment of the majority of the Republicans of his Congress district, who were opposed

to the third term. This letter exploded like a bomb in the GRANT camp. Immediately a strong body of delegates in New York rallied to the side of Robertson. The anti-Grant men in the Pennsylvania delegation, who had been cowering under Don Cameron's lash, rose to their feet, asserted their independence, and adopted the doctrine of Robertson's letter. The Republicans in Illinois who were opposed to a third term took heart at these demonstrations, and prepared for that desperate struggle which resulted in wresting from Logan about one-third of the delegation from his State to Chicago.

It is correct, therefore, for the opponents of Robertson to say that he, more than any other man, set in motion the ball that finally crushed the third-term conspiracy a the Chicago Convention; and certainly Mr. Conkling is consistent in doing his utmost to prevent his confirmation by the Senate.

But while Mr. Conkling, as one of the original and most conspicuous of the thirdterm leaders, may be amply justified in his hostility to Judge Robertson, what shall be said of the twenty-five or thirty Penators who, like Robertson, were opposed to the third term, but who, nevertheless, for two months have aided CONKLING in keeping the Senate out of executive session lest Robertson should be confirmed?

What Elections Cost in England.

Since the last general election in Great Britain, a number of the fortunate candidates returned to the House of Commons have been unseated for bribery. The evidence in these cases, which is summed up in a recent number of the Fortnightly Review, attests a wasteful and corrupt expenditure to which there is no parallel elsewhere.

We do not mean, of course, that such enor mous sums were expended in any instance at the last general election as have been squandered in times past. Without citing the more flagrant historical instances of electoral corruption, we may mention that in Yarmouth, which was disfranchised in 1867. It cost one of the latest members for that borough \$350,000 to obtain his seat. When we bear in mind, however, what a multitude of laws have been passed against bribery at elections, it seems incredible that they should be so persistently evaded, and that such large sums of money should still be indispensable to secure the unsalaried post of a member of Parliament. In the borough of Aylesbury, for example, where only some 4,000 votes were polled, there was an expenditure of more than \$35,000 in the contest of 1880. On the petty boroughs of Cricklade and Shoreham there was a total outlay of nearly \$70,000. Again, in the four small boroughs of Abingdon, Buckingham, Horsham, and Woodstock. the largest of which has but about 1,200 voters, each of the Conservative candl dates had to pay bills exceeding \$5,000, to say nothing of the sums assessed on their opponents. Turning to larger constituencies, we find that in Manchester the aggregate disbursements were \$100,000; in quired that the property should be apthe city of London they were \$77,000, and in | praised, and not sold for less than two-thirds Southwark the combatants expended somewhat more. In Birmingham the election | the well-concealed Sheriff's sale at Monroe, cost over \$66,000, in Bradford there was an appraisers were appointed by the confedoutlay of \$17,000, and in Preston of \$30,000, erates, and \$75,000 was fixed upon as the

beat Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, when the for a few weeks. We must bear in mind that | sand acres of land! these figures are those of the official returns, which the agents of candidates are believed to represent by any means the whole expenditure entailed by an election.

Impracticable as the contesting of a borough would prove to a poor man under normal circumstances, it is a light task compared to the struggle for the honor of representing the division of a county. Thus, in the West Riding of Yorkshire the Conservative candidates disbursed \$133,000, while their successful rivals laid out \$123,000. Nearly \$230,000 was expended in the county of Dur ham, to which one candidate contributed more than \$63,000 for a seat which he did not win. So, too, in Montgomeryshire, Mr. WYNN was mulcted in the enormous outlay of \$67,000, and yet was beaten. It cost more than \$100,000 to bring out the 4,273 votes which were cast in this county. In Midlothian, which was the centre of interest in Scotland, Mr. GLADSTONE only spent about \$13,000, against \$20,000 laid out by his competitor.

As regards the methods in which bribery is practised, it appears that each of the more corrupt boroughs has its favorite vice and distinctive expedient for evading the statutes. At Oxford, where there are but 6,000 votes, 600 people were employed by the Liberals and 1,200 by the Conservatives as messengers and detectives. All together, 12,000 persons were retained, under one pretext or another, for the service of the Conservative candidate. The specialty of the contest for Chester was an excursion of the electors to the seaside, the tourists being provided with tickets entitling them to various kinds of meat and drink. In Boston, 368 persons were employed by the Conservatives as clerks and messengers, and 500 by their opponents; but this disproportion of resources was offset on the polling day by a wirepuller who prevailed on about seventy electors to vote for the Conservatives with the argument of half sovereigns. At Macclesfield it was admitted to the commissioners who inquired into the case that out of 2,678 who voted for the Conservative candidate, all but 209 had a pecuniary interest in his success. The Liberals were just as bad. In one ward, out of 625 Liberal electors there were only 200 who had not accepted money for their votes; and in another ward 800 Liberals were in a like predicament. At Macclesfield votes were cheap, but in the twin borough of sandwich and Deal the average sum received by each

had changed hands. These disclosures have made a profound impression on the public mind, and a vigorous effort is now making to render the recurrence of such scandals impossible. The Government have brought in a bill fixing a maximum scale of expenditure at elections. The amount of disbursements allowed varies according to the number of electors on the register. If there are no more than 2,000 voters, a candidate is allowed to lay out \$500 for printing, advertising, &c., and a further sum of \$750 for all other expenses except his personal hotel bills and the charges of the returning officer. If his hotel bills fall short of \$100, they may be discharged by the candidate himself; otherwise they must be paid by the agent, who must render under oath a minute account of all the disbursements to the election commissioners. A declaration of his freedom from all improper practices is to be made by each candidate before a justice of the peace, and a violation of the provisions of this bill subjects both payer and recipient to severe penalties. It is thought that the Attorney-General, who devised this bill, has hit upon a pian which would effectually prevent corrupt expenditure. The perfection of his instrument, however, may perhaps account for the fact that it has already encountered much quiet opposition, and there no certainty that it will become

elector was \$15, and a few of the more ex-

perienced declined to go to the poll until \$25

Not Deservedly Respected.

Inaccurate correspondents have sometimes led our esteemed contemporary, the Times, into error regarding men and affairs at the South. Nevertheless, we are surprised to find the Times speaking of Judge LUDELING of Louisiana as " the well known and deservedly respected Republican leader." This is giving a certificate of good character to a very bad man. Judge Lupeling is well known at home, but he is not respected. If he were respected, he would be respected

We do not now refer to Judge Ludeling's career in politics, although he will be remembered as the infamous Chief Justice of the Louisiana carpet-baggers and their allies. On the bench he was the creature and the ready tool of J. Madison Wells, PINCHBACK, and KELLOGG for a decade of years during which the judiciary reached the bottom mark of degradation. We invite the Times's attention to the fact that Lupe-LING has been pronounced a rascal by the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the early part of 1866 an audacious and, for a time, successful attempt was made by LUDELING and confederates to steal the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, defrauding its legitimate owners. This was not a case where the conflicting interests of different factions bred harsh language in the struggle for control. It was a deliberate combination for purposes of robbery-a conspiracy operating under forms of law, but as dishonest in its purpose and methods as any gang of swindlers now working in the world. Let us judge by the facts.

LUDELING put forward a bondholder, one GORDON, who had a claim of \$720 against the company for coupons due and unpaid Gordon held only four bonds of \$1,000 out of seven hundred and sixty-one of that amount, constituting a debt secured by mortgage on the property, franchises, and personal effects of the road, and also upon a grant of more than 400,000 acres of land. On the strength of this little claim of \$720, LUDELING obtained from a Judge in chambers an order for the sale of the railroad None of the other bondholders, residing mostly at the North, were notified of the executory process. By collusion between LUDELING and some of the directors of the company, the preliminaries were conducted with secreey and despatch. The Sheriff was also a tool of LUDELING'S. Notice of the seizure was served only on the acting President of the company, who was of the combination. The order of seizure was not filed in the clerk's office until late in the afternoon of the day on which the seizure was made. The Sheriff's sale was advertised in one newspaper, printed in the little village of Monroe, and was posted on the church door in that remote interior town. The sale was appointed for the earliest day possible under the Louisiana law. That law reof the appraised value. On the morning of

In Oxford the Conservative candidate had | full and fair value of a railroad two hunto pay bills amounting to \$25,000 in order to | dred miles long which had cost two million dollars, with unpaid subscriptions to the latter came forward for reclection, and to amount of \$330,000, bills receivable to the win a seat which he was only allowed to keep amount of \$40,000, and several hundred thou-

Notwithstanding all the precautions devised by LUDELING, some of the bondholdobliged by law to make, but which are not ers got word of the sale, and sent Horne, a director of the company, to protect their interests. Ludeling saw him and subdued him; entering into an agreement by which Honne became a party to the fraud, while the interests of Horne's honest constituents went to the winds. Mr. Justice STRONG, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, to which the swindled bondholders took their appeal, says of this agreement:

"It is impossible to characterize this agreement as anything else than fraudulent. Its obvious purpose was to remove competition at the sale. It was a darrant preach of trust on the part of House, and it was a fraud in Luneston, with knowledge of the trust House had un-dertaken, to persuade him to violate his instructions and sacrifice the interests of his constituents, himself become ing a party to the violation."

All went smoothly for Lupeling at the sale. The fact that outside parties bid \$550,000 for property that had just been appraised at \$75,000 did not disconcert the conspirators in the least. Acting under Lupe-LING'S orders, the facile Sheriff exacted what Mr. Justice STRONG calls the "illegal and onerous condition" that the purchaser must pay immediately in cash all interest coupons then due and presented. As the purchasers at \$550,000 were, of course, not prepared to meet this illegal condition, the railroad was immediately put up again, and knocked down to LUDELING for \$50,000.

Eight years afterward the Supreme Court of the United States set aside the sale engineered by John T. Ludeling as "fraudulent and void;" and concerning the personal share in the business of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, an associate Justice of the Supreme Court of th

United States used this language: "Lunging, it is true, was not a director, but he was a leading member of the combination and its chief agent to carry out its plans. He knew its purposes. He had negotiated the surrender of House with full knowledge of House's breach of trust. He assumed the control of Gospon's executory process, and, as we have noticed when told that Gonnow had consented to stay the sal he declared that Gonnox had no power to do it. Indeed LEDELING Seems to have had full possession of the Sheriff. He drew up the Sheriff's return, carefully stating in it that all the requirements and formalities of the law had been complied with in the second offering as they had been in the first; and he was, as the evidence sho nost active in defeating an adjudication to BRAUNER Co. on their large bid."

Mr. Justice STRONG sets LUDELING down as a secondrel; that opinion of him is shared by the majority of intelligent people.

The Degradation of the Senate.

One result of the long continuance of the Republican party in power, and the system of boss management which has obtained with the increase of patronage, is now conspicuously displayed. The Senate has ceased to be the great conservative council of the Union, as it was intended to be by the framers of the Constitution, and as, in fact, it was until after the late war, when it was invaded by a crowd of unworthy mer from many Northern States and signally

degraded by many carpet-baggers. The tenure of the Senators was made longer than that of the Representatives in order that they might be less subject to mere gusts of popular feeling, and longer than that of the President in order that they might be independent of his patronage But what do we see under this new dispen sation? The Senate has become the refuge of State bosses, whose power is the pure product of machine work at home, and who have sought their seats only as places from which the business of office brokerage may best be carried on. Men aspire to it and are elected who have no other qualification for the office; and when they look around and see the men who are already there they are nowise abashed.

Mr. CONKLING is one of the ablest men in the Senate. He has talents of a high order, which, if wisely and conscientiously used, would have reflected credit upon the Senate in its best days. But his conception of the dignity of the office is apparently as low as that of Kellogg or of Don Cameron. His statesmanship consists mainly in devices for strengthening the machine; his duties, in providing offices for political dependents. We all know that Gen. GARPIELD could not have been elected President but for a certain bargain which he made with Senator CONKLING and others respecting the distribution of the spoils. If Mr. CONKLING had held principle more sacred than plunder, if he had been willing to serve party for the good of the country, as most honest men do, or think they do, such a bargain would have been unnecessary. If, on the other hand, Gen. GARFIELD had not been ready to trade away his convictions of public duty for personal advantage, it could not have been exacted from him. They are now bitterly wrangling over the terms of the agreement, and the country is gazing on the spectacle of the President of the United States and our most distinguished Senator fighting over the offices, like pothouse politicians at a ward meeting, meanwhile detaying the public business and wasting the public money. Verily, the prudent citizen who voted against Hancock to avoid an unseemly scramble for office has his reward!

They Could Prove Their Innocence. The theory adopted by the confessing Grand Juror, Mr. Conwin, and his colleagues, that to indict persons believed to be innocent was harmless because they could prove their innocence, is a new method of administoring criminal law, and is as dangerous

as it is novel. The very principle on which Grand Juries exist, the foundation on which the institution rests, is that no man should be put upon his defence until a prima facic case has been made out against him.

Again, no man is required to prove his innocence. As a fundamental right, and as a fundamental principle of law, every person is presumed to be innocent until he is proved, beyond a reasonable doubt, to be guilty. Fortunately for the safety of all, an in-

dictment found in this way has no validity. Sympathy for the President. In the painful anxiety to which Gen. GAR-

FIELD is now subjected on account of the severe and critical illness of his wife, he will receive the sympathy of the whole people of the United States. On that subject there will be but one sen-

timent. The new Czar of Russia has broken the monotony of his slege by venturing forth beyoud the bomb proofs and ditches of his palace to review his troops. As, however, he was substantially under the protection, on this occasion, of his whole St. Petersburg army, even this public appearance cannot indicate much confidence in his personal safety. Perhaps he is already tired of playing the Czar in such

Sixty-five hundred is a prodigious number of immigrants to be landed at a single port in one day; yet more than that number were received at Castle Garden on one day of the present week. The movement now going on

fashton, and would be glad to go off fishing in

from Europe to these shores is almost like a flight of communities; and it suggests how lit-tle there is for most people in the sentiment of patriotism or nationality, when the sense of individual freedom is not joined to it.

Those Democratic Senators who have been alding the scheme to place STAN-LEY MATTHEWS on the Supreme bench of this country, where he will have a part in the interpretation of the Constitution, will perhaps be interested in the following extracts from the address delivered by him at Washington in November, 1879, on the occasion of the unveiling f WARD'S statue of Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS in that city:

In that city:

"The unit of power and dignity is the nation; the States are simplified merely as in parts and fractions. The national devertiment is the centre and circumsteness that enciones and unites within its complete circle the entire sizer-date of our positical institutions, and integrates them into one inframions, coperating whole."

"It the national Government acts upon the individual people whose allegrances is commands, with the irrestable of energy and limitiess resources of the supreme and sovereiz, will of an indivisible resole."

"It the national Government is the ideal of all natifolic aspiration; the inspiration and object of our public hopes, the shield of our security. Be guardian of our present help in every time of earthly need."

"The principal value of our citizanship of the State is that it confers upon us the signity and privilege of our nationality." mationality: the expression of fealty to a person, either natural or political; it cannot be exacted or yielded to at inautmate parchiment or compact."

Are we to understand that Mr. McDonalD of Indiana, a chief promoter of Matthews's confirmation, adopts all these sentiments of his friend and JAY GOULD's?

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS thinks STONEWALL JACKSON was the great General of the civil war on the Confederate side. We can't see it in that light. ROBERT E. LEE was the man.

Rip Van Winkle feats seem to be among the new notions of the day, for in many quarters people are found, from time to time, sleep ing soundly for weeks or months together. One such case is that of the youth who has been sleeping at Fogelsville, Pa., ever since the 11th February, despite pinching his ears, pulling his ears, running needles into his legs, burning him with hot irons, and torturing him with the galvanic battery. Why these cases of tre ce or torpor, if such they be, should be frequent in these latter days, it is hard to say perhaps it is only that they are more carefully noted and more widely spoken of.

The calculation of Prof. Swift that his omet, when at its nearest approach to the earth, about a week hence, will even then be not visible, robs his discovery of some of its popular interest, but will give pleasing assurances of safety to those who are apprehensive about comets in this mysterious year 1881.

Miss PINNEO of Colorado, in accepting the challenge of Miss Williams of England for twenty-mile horseback race at \$1,000 a side. pay inflict on the world a new series of inter national matches. Long-stretch pedestrianism seems to have reached its climax; and horseback riding, of the sort proposed, may be as likely as anything else to make a bid for popu-

Last year the Rev. Dr. Anderson of Waterbury tried to stir up the Connecticut Congregationalists out of their torpor by thrusting under their eyes certain remarkable statistics. From these it appeared that in the preceding year the aggregate membership of Congregational churches in the Connecticut cities had fallen off 35, and that 96 churches in the State while losing by death 220 members, had not gained a single convert from the ranks of the Connecticut sinners. In the same year 119 Illinois Congregational churches hadn't a single convert to show among them for the sermons and prayer meetings of twelve months. From the Baptist "Year Book" for 1880 it appears that over 100 churches in Wisconsin had not immersed a repentant sinner during the year. From the Presbyterian General Assembly Minutes" for 1879-80, it appears that 1,820 Presbyterian churches did not report any admissions to membership upon profession of faith. No wonder that the Rev. Dr. E. P. Good WIN, contemplating these extraordinary flaures exclaims: "If Christian ministers, or editors or laymen, can face them and insist that the churches are doing the Master's work with commendable zeal, and achieving satisfactory growth, they must have remarkable ways o looking at things." Remarkable, indeed!

A Question for the Astrologer

TO THE LDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you or some of your observ, inform me what position stars were in at 6.20 A. M., Sept. 28, 1862, and 6.30 A. Dec. 17, 1854, and 0 toes were in a rayotable position the persons born on those days. Constant linux

You will have to apply to the astrologers. The astronomers can give you the position occupied by any of the stars at the times mentioned, or you can find out so much for yourself by the aid of a plantsphere, but as to the influences of the stars upon the lives of men, the sooner you dismiss that superstition the better. One of the great discoveries of man is that this little rocky ball, the earth, together with its sister worlds, and the great sun himself, constitute only a speck in universe, and it is farcical to suppose that the business of the mighty congregation of suns and worlds filling the heavens is to furnish horoscopes for babies.

A Brooklyn Bomb in the Seventh Regiment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A vital statistic clerk draws public attention to the dep case of the (declining) Seventh Regiment" in a com-unication to The Sun. I am much mistaken if the Venerables are not to be commuserated in view of the fact that the authorities at Albany have determined to rout them out of their old groove, and-cause them to be-come honest. Oh, dear! "Old regulations" must be bserved, and appropriations are withheld from the Sev oth puttl "Inquiries can be made as to their honest use Thus again it is realized that

No regue e'er felt the halter draw Will good opinion of the law. The Seventh was a sublime institution, ne doubt, in the ancient militia days of "fuss and feathers," and down to the present time the regiment proves more ornamental than useful, losing vastly in comparison with such an able body as the Twenty-third, which relipsed the Seventh both in the Centennial parade at Philadelphia and i joint parades at Brooklyn and New York, and whose ecord from Getty sburg to Hornellsville, and to this hour exceptibles what a regiment of National Guardsmen should to-vigilant and efficient. No whining is heard rom the Twenty-third. Performing duty as good soldiers. hey are recognized not only by the public, but also by the authorities, as the bean ideal of all that is best in our tate military system, and this N. G., S. N. Y. must ad all is a more enviable position than to appear as the Sev nth, blubbering like school boys, forsooth, because th cipal insists that they must too the mark of honesty. BECORLYS, May 12. VIGILANTIA.

A Man Robbed Through Law.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The most important and desirable of all reforms at present is probably reform in the judiciary system, so that every rson may "obtain justice freely and without purchase, mpietely and without decial, promptly and without elay." A party with that object before it would no toubt speedily gain power.

As things are now it is horrible. The statutes enable rascals to rob and lawyers to fleece the people. Many amines have been robbed of their homes and what else they have " according to law," but contrary to justice In Minneseta it is expressly enacted that equity shall not prevail in the courts; only law, which means the

I have been robbed of my good home and all else.

The Rev. Dr. Newman Corrected.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Parson Newman has got things mixed. He says that "when Ponne's 'Age or Beason' appeared the Attorney-General or England instituted precedings against him;" and the preacher sides "All hail, mother England! Government ments punish treason," Ac. Now, the fact was that the proceedings spainst Paine in England were for the publi-cation of his "Rights of Man," in 1792. The "Age of eason" was written in France, in 1794-5. Before leav ing England Paine courted prosecution for treason, but the Attorney General dared not arrest him, and only assed the order after Paine had embarked for France, to take his wat in the National Assembly.

Paine's great work was political; he never wrote a word on religion until he was fifty-six years of age, and the autiliatine impended over him. W. H. B. WASHINGTON D. C. MAN D. WASHINGTON D. C. MAN D. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.

A Parliamentary Struggle in Germany.

BERLIN, May 12,-A curious struggle is now taking place between the Beichstag and the Federal Councit. The latter, with the Chancellor at its head, most strongly objects to the Registrating's decision in favor of yearly meetings. It is by no means improbable that the Federal Council will win the day.

THE SITUATION AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 12 .- Mr. Conkling has succeeded in scaring the King's friends, as the Administration Senators are now called. The caucus upon second thought declined to go forward with the resolution to revoke the decision in regard to contested cases, which, of itself, is a large concession, in strong atterances from the White House,

The President proclaimed from the top of the Executive Mansion in a loud voice, after withdrawing the five so-called Conkling nominations, none of which the Senator had recommended, that the issue was at last sharply defined with the Senator from New York, and must be forthwith determined in Robertson's case.

On the strength of that proclamation Mr. Burnside offered a resolution in the caucus on Monday, to rescind the former action, which was alleged to give undue power to Mr. Conkling over the nominations he was known to oppose. He withdrew it at the last meeting. Although this move is not final, it is none the less a sign of weakening.

Mr. Conkling's following on the Republican

side is about ten or twelve Senators directly. There are others who sympathize with his views, but are kept in cheek by the power of patronage and by the President's open threat proscribe those who separate from him in this test.

There are others still, and this is the pinch of the situation, who wish to preserve the rule of Senatorial courtesy" for self-protection hereafter, and to assert through it the rights of the body as a constitutional part of the appointing

On the abstract question, Mr. Conkling would robably have a unanimous vote. But, with the offices and the enormous patronage thrown minority of one-third, if a vote is forced on Robertson.

But Senators seek to avoid a choice between the alternatives of supporting their own convictions, which accord with those of the recal citrant Senator, and of opposing an Administration which can out off their supplies and strengthen the hands of rivals, always seeking reach the Senate,

Hence the caucus virtually resolved itself nto a committee of the whole on pacification. Individually and collectively they are to im plore the President for an escape ladder from the impending conflagration. They cannot decently ask him, after all that has been said and done, to withdraw Robertson. But they will entreat him to cat some of his own words and to postpone the fight until December, so that the New York election may proceed with harmony in the party.

These trembling pacificators fall to see that his plan is a retreat which would crown Conkling as conqueror. Left to himself, Garfield after much protesting, would probably accept the compromise. Foster came here to patch up peace at any price, and the Governor stands near to the President.

But Blaine's carriage stops the way. This is his personal battle with Conkling for supremacy. He nominated Robertson; and when the caucus decided to turn Robertson over to the tender mercies of the two Senators from New York, it was Blaine who demanded the withdrawal of the five nominations, threatening to resign in case of refusal. He had Field Marshal Murat Haistead, with his renowned military genius, to back up that strategy. When it was done, they convinced Garfield it was his own great achievement, and he became proud thereof. Mr. Conkling has managed his campaign with great skill and adroitness. He could have been easily crushed at the outset. Now he is in a position to pull down the pillars of the political temple. He regards this as the very crisis of his public career, and has been guarded in every act and speech to the point of

extreme caution This reserve is what alarms his adversaries, because it is the sign of prudence. If the worst comes, the public will be treated to a sensation far greater than any of those recently witnessed. Such an extremity is necessarily contemplated. and preparation is made for it.

Mr. Conkling is armed with materials and proofs that will astound the country if he is forced to expose them. He followed Talleyrand's advice to write no letters and to burn none. Knowing Garfield's character well long before he ever thought of being President, that knowledge perhaps guided his course through-

out the campaign. It is an open secret that after Garfield's nomination at Chicago he manifested no interest, and was averse to any compliment to New York which might compel his support of the ticket. changed the whole situation and brought Grant as an important factor into the field to cooperate with Conkling, Garfield would have been badly beaten, and he was defeated substantially until this great reenforcement, aided by a mighty military chest, turned the tide of battle before the October elections, after Maine had given

Blaine a black eye. The Administration Senators dread a conflict. which would bring Conkling into open Senate with a history of his grievances and many evidences of bad faith. They perceive what Garfield and Blaine, in the fury of their passionate resentment, do not see clearly. If that gun be fired, it will be like the signal for civil war at Fort Sumter, with no hope of peace until it is

fought out. It may possibly be put off, but human agency cannot avert a collision sooner or later. Garfield hates Conkling for his strong will and dietatorial nature. Conkling despises Garfield for his cant and corruption. Blaine is Secretary-President, and means to crush Conkling if he can, by making the machinery of Government do his work. What is a truce worth between such enemies? The Republican party has outlived its usefulness, and disgraced its original good name. After twenty years of continuous rule, and just entering upon a new lease of power, it is about to break up in a row over a mess of pottage!

The Meeting of Two Great Moralists.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Ingersoll's reference to Hume's death and Adam Smith's letter gives interest to the following note by Scott to Boswell's entry in the diary of the trip to the Hebrides:

Mr. Boswell has chosen to omit that Johnson and Adam Smith met at Glasgow; but I have been assured by Pr. f. John Miller that they did so, and that Smith, leaving the party in which he had met Johnson, nappened to es to another company where Miller was. Knowing that mith had been in Johnson's society, they were auxious o know what had passed, and the more so as Smith's emper seemed much ruffled. At first Smith would only answer: "He's a brute: he's a brute;" but on closer ex-amination it appeared that Johnson no sooner saw Smith than he attacked him for some point of his famous letter n the death of flume. Smith vindicated the truth of h statement. "What did Johnson say?" was the universal iquiry. "Why, he said," replied Smith with the deep-at impression of resentment; "he said, You he!" "And what did you reply?" "I said You are a son of a -On such terms did these two great moralists meet an art, and such was the classical dialogue between two

creat teachers of philosophy. The Quarterly Review for 1831, in noticing Croker's edition of Boswell's "Life of Johnson," tries to discredit the story. LEXINGTON, Mo., May 7.

What They Want to Know in Illinois. From the Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Watterson, the 2 A. M. editor of the Louis-He Charter-Journal, has written a long letter to his paper funding Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the countdial bliss editor of the New York Tribune, against a ferocious assault made by Mr. Charles A. Daus, the 2 1954 editor of Tax Scs. What the people out this way want to know is whether or not Whitelaw was married in corn stockings, cut Pempadour.

The Deaths of Thornes Carlyle and George Ellot.

From the Athenerum.

no teach in love of loring kindness light, its diving and thought with ever of fire ill following rubbeouspess with deep desire though solo and storp beams in the contraction Sure stars and sale to steer by: but more sweet Shape lower the low-usest kamp for earthly fiel. The light or little chaldren, and their love.

ALGERSON CHARLES SWINDURSE.

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Only two members f the Judiciary Committee of nine, Lamar and Ingalis, could be induced to vote favorably on the nomination of Stanley Matthews; yet by majority of one the Senate confirms it,

Absorbed by his personal controversy with the Administration, Mr. Conkling has recently shown no interest in the case, though be strongly opposed it at the outset. Possessed of docuents that could not fail to make an impression n the Senate, his indifference was a great gain

the nominee. The quarrel between the Senator and the President has beloed Matthews materially, Garfield was at first indifferent to his confirmation, and we have reason to believe he assured. Conkling and others at Mentor if the nomination then pending before the Senate was not acted upon before the 4th of March he would not renew it.

There was no action, but the nomination was enewed. Then the change of circumstances required the President to stand by Matthews cause it was standing by himself, and thus support was enlisted for him that otherwise could not have been procured.

Extraordinary influences have been exerted for Matthews under Hayes and under Garfield. Ex-Senator McDonald made it his regular business for months to canvass the Democratic side of the Senate, before the 4th of March, while he was a member of the Judiciary Committee, and he openly boasted of having secured twenty votes for him.

Mr. Pendieton, Mr. Beck, and Mr. Voorbee have been the active advocates of this bad nomination since Mr. McDonald went into permanent exile. Their singular zeal has provoked much comment, and will be apt to excite still stronger criticism when its motive and its in-

spiration are made clear to the public. Matthews was confirmed by the aid of Dem ogratic votes. Senators who denounced the Great Fraud with vehemence were the champions of the very man who was the agent of its consummation through the Wormley conference held in his room. His correspondence with Anderson proves him to be corrupt and

nworthy of confidence. His advocacy of the Pacific railroad corporaons against the Thurman act, and his open conferences with Jay Gould and C. P. Huntingon during that debate, whose attorney he was practically, if not by retainer, on the floor of the Senate, should have been more than sufficient

to exclude him from any judicial trust. Cases involving large interests for these road are soon to come before the Supreme Court. which is almost equally divided between corporation and anti-corporation Judges. Mat thews's vote will be likely to determine the judgment of this tribunal of last resort for

many millions of dollars. The railroad kings have their attorneys in Congress, and their emissaries overywhere that policy suggests they should be. Money is one of their most powerful weapons. They know where to use it, and whom to employ as intermediaries. They have not been idle at Washington

How a Young Lady's Foot Blocked a Rati-From the San Francisco Chromele,

From the Sun Francisco Chromete.

A young lady took a car which brought her to the foot of California street, and there took a seat on the duminy car, which bore her to the vicinity of her home on Octavia street. As she left the car and was crossing the track on the southern side her foot slipped and turned and was caught fast in the crack where the wire cable passes. Some imperfection in the roadbed had caused the narrow aperture to expand, and the young girl's narrow foot was entrapped. The engineer of the cast-bound dummy saw the obstacle on the road in season to check his swift approaching car, and alighted, with the conductor and several passengers of investigating mind, who endeavored to release the slender foot, but their efforts were vain. Another car and another brought up in funeral row, and constant recipforcements in the way of passing pedestrians cheered and onlived the scene. An attempt was made to pry the iron rails forming the cable channel farther apart, but they firmly resisted all efforts. Everybody had a suggestion: Push your foot forward: "Pull it back;" The it sideways: "Lift your heel higher." The unhappy girl was almost fainting, but she persevered in her efforts to extricate the offending member. By this time travel on the road had virtually caused. The last car had long ago passed, and was steadily approaching to fall into line at the rear of the singular procession. Down-town passengers fretted and funed or slowly climbed the hill in disgust. On every street corner groups of waiting people berated the laxity of street car management. Reporters from all the down-town dailies were proceeding westward to learn the meaning of the large crowd reported to have assembled in the Western Addition. From the scene of the accident envoys had been despatched to the railroad shops to bring appliances for taking up a section of the road. At this juncture a tail, brawny Englishman, in the dress of a mechanic, forced his way through the Derbystire dialect, asked:

"Ha ye tried orfasterin" the young le the Derbyshire dialect, asked:

Ha' ye tried onfastenin' the young leddy's Ten buttons flow from as many buttonholes; in the twinkling of an eye the foot was free.

Mr. J. G. Bennett at Pau.

From the Vienna Salvablatt. The winter races at Pau gather the first sporting circles of France to a long sciourn. An organization of the best standing manages the trotting races, which as the society for the encouragement of the holder qualities of the horse, has met with great success. Fan has it consequence become a central point of sporting interest. The France of Bearn has besides, one of the best hunt hay ranges in France, and the bunts, to which every atranser is welcome, are maturally a conspicuous attraction for Pan.

ing ranges in France, and the bunts, to which every stranger is welcome, are naturally a collapicuous attraction for Pau.

James Gordon Bennett, a very rich American, has settled himself in the former residence of Henry IV, and his extravagances, made take to the ownership of millions, have not in any degree damaged Pau.

For example. Bennett engaged the Vienna Capelinels-ter stransa, with his entire commany, at an monorarium of 140,000 francs, to come to Pau, where he played a series of concerts at which all Pau were goests.

The example of the come to Pau, where he played a series of concerts at which all Pau were goests.

The example of the control of the control of the concerts at which all Pau were goests.

The concerts at which are goest to be present a resident that the property of the company. The people called this tail "the diamond bail," for at no opportunity save this and the monds. "It was not mere dewirons that sparked and chanced. It was not mere dewirons that sparked and chanced. It was not mere dewirons that sparked and chanced in was a Niegara of brilliants and diamonds." and a member of the company, who pitted Mrs. Markay because her treasures of piveling almost weighted her down in the control of the company.

A Searcity of Flannelers, Not of Eggs.

Up on the railroad between Galveston and using they tell that day bound and his party, while in for them, ere are blenty of eggs here," responded the genial, but fellers like you, that can afford to pay such, are scarce. There why oggs are worth Sio a on this joydes occasion."

The father of the Duke of Sutherland is deaf.

A Word of Warning.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Now that Secondaries Day is near at hand. I would call the attention of the Twenty-inird Regiment of Brooklyn to the isk they will run by parading on that day with the crostheir breasts. The Grand Army of the Republic is increasing rapidly and many of the old Sexti Corps vetterans will paradic in its raises this year to derivate the graves of their honored dead. The might of their cid war emblow, under which they rought so many hattles, were activationally by a N. G. S. N. Y. rectional without its shallow or a little by participate in the glory of the Phylips the Sixth, "may which the best of some of the Phylips the Sixth," may which the best of some of the boys and trying about a collision, to the said detriment of the Twenty-third above at the top and trying about a collision, to the said detriment of the Twenty-third above as the attention of Jingsector General Oliver to this cross stained on the breachplates of the Twenty-third. Why do all other cognitive of the National Grad wear the authorities of said to satisfate execut the Twenty-third. Are unlittance allowed to wear any describing on their regions in the Joseph and they are able to pay lot?

Is Office Everything !

In this great land for which our heroes tought, For which so many brave men bled and deed, And where the works of freedom, tairly wrought, By God are largely blessed and sanctified. So that the choicest earthly good they bring-Is office everything?

Is office the sole motive, widely spread, That moves our great ones on to worthy deeds. That stirs the patriot statesman's heart or head, And millions in the path of party leads? Is this the grandest hope to which we cang!

Is office everything? And must the public business stand and wait For petty wars of party power or pride. That meddle not with broad affairs of State, andy seek the issue to decid If President of Caucus shall be King.

And office everything? When men we chaote to role us thus debase The dignity of emise, we have come,

Slowly but sarely, to such av.; ciss.
That freedom stands betare her critics dumb,
Confessing, as she feels the inward sting. Office is everything.

SUNDEAMS.

-A Bangor jury, returning a verillet of \$150.02%, is said to have been divided for two hours on

-It is calculated that the traffic under

the St. Gothard tunnel, to be opened mext year, will greatly surpass that of the Mont Cents.

-A bronze statue of Dante has lately been set up in the square of the College de France, Unis being the quarter in which he haved when in Paris in 1842. -Verona has now not a single painting of ant Veronese, her great son and one of the highest of the

Lombard school. Venice possesses most of 1 -A down-East genius has a plan for horse acing by which the racers would remain a rent of the grand stand during the entire race. This is

—A Philadelphia boy made \$120 in two-days by taking worthless checks for small sames to gre-cers, each with a forged note from one of that particular procer's best customers asking for the cash as a fac--Stock to the amount of \$10,000 has been sold for a mining company at Lebanon, Pa., on the strength of a man's dream that there was gold at a cer-

tain point and a clairvoyant's assurance that the dream was trustworthy. -There is likely to be litigation over the ownership of a large number of Maryland churches, which have for many years been used by Sethodist Rpiscopal Church South congregations, but which are now claimed by the Methodist Edsecopal Church.

-Jefferson Davis still thinks the seconsion movement was righteons and ought to have been successful. He also thinks Stonewall Jackson was the greatest military figure bequesthed by that increment to history. But the South of to-day is not solid on either -Millet's celebrated picture of "L'Ange-

s," which was sold a few weeks ago, has again changed. hands. The French Government bid for it at the Wilson sale up to 150,000 francs, but it was acquired t Secretan for 160,000 franca, and has now been resuld by him for 200,000 franca. -The Rev. Joseph Cook said in a London ecture that alcohol hardened the human brain. The British Medical Record says this betrays his largentable

gnorance, because "it is an elementary fact that, while alcohol hardens dead cerebral substance, in life it induces softening of the brain." -Nine thousand four hundred and fiftywe works have been presented for exhibition in the ap-

proaching Paris Salon. Of these nearly 2,500 have been accepted. This is a return to something like the total of the Salon of 1872, which was 2,007. Last year there were 7,280, including nearly 4,000 pictures. - M. Cabanel has painted a picture of Miss Mackay, daughter of Bonanza Mackay, for the Paris fair hair, in a white dress against a blue ground with a halo round her head. The work is said to remind one of

a virgin on the stained glass widow of some old cathedral, -George Morton, a Canadian cheese exporter, will undertake a solicine for a great dairy colony in the Northwest. There are to be 224 farms of 160 acres each, stocked at the outset with thirty cows each. The ovelty will be a narrow-gauge railroad, with a station on each farm, so that milk can be carried to a central heese factory twice a day.

-There is an hereditary love of natural history in the Austrian imperial family. Maximillan, uncle of the Crown Prince, was blamed by the French members of his household in Mexico for pottering about zoological garden and a botameal collection when he ought to have been subjugating Mexican insurgents. On the Bavarian side of the house the Crown Prince has another uncle, who is an eminent physiologist, and the most successful oculist in southern German's

-Prof. J. W. Price of the Atlanta University is a full-blooded negro. It lately returned from a visit to Virginia with a handsome you as white wife. Af-ter a few days the bride left him and took refuse with a ter a rew days the bride left him and took relies with a mentition. She said that she had no recollection of mar-rying Price, or of coming with him to Atlanta, that she was Isabella Hill, the possessor of \$75,000; that mixedgenation was utterly repugnant to her, and she could only have taken a black husband while temporarily insans. Price maintains that she is an ectoroon, but says that he has no desire to hold her to the marriage against her will and now has no doubt of her occasional to

-A writer in Les Mondes ascribes the exceptional healthiness of butchers to their inhaling the nutritive principles of meat, and a French physician of minence deduces from this the desirability of vapor baths charged with vitalizing principles. Cooks, at this rate, ought to be amazingly full of vitality. The good health of butchers is probably due to their living entirely in the open air, the same cause which gives so many nore years of life, on the average, to the grocer's clerk than to his dry goods brother. Thirty years ago butchers in London never wore hats when at work, but drove all over the town bareheaded, as many young butchers do now. This inhaling idea is, like all others, old. A cen

tury ago consumptive patients were sent to live over -Of Louis Philippe's sons four are now living.—The Dukes of Nemours, Anmale, and Montpen-sier, and the Prince de Jenville. All have sons except the Due d'Aumale. Their nephew, the Count d. Paris on of their eldest brother, has now but one sen, the bu l'Origans, having lately lost his second son. Prince Jacques. The Duc d'Origans, a boy of 11, is now helr to both the senior and jumor branches of his home, inst such as in August, 1873, his father, on his visit to the Count de Chambord at Frohsdorf, was decirred by him to be his political hoir. The young Duke secure to be et a character not unlike Fepelon's punit, the luke of age-yet in judicious hands capable of b nto a valuable character. He may, indeed, live to

make a good many pages of history.

The sale to a private person of the Enthomba Falls in the Bine Mountains of New Bouth Wales caused a great outery in Sydney a year use and it was made evident to the Lands Department that the public would not counterance the alienation of any of the "beauty spots" of the colony. Attention being been thus drawn to the desirability of forming preserves, after the practice observed by the United States in connection with the Yosemite and Yellowstone Valuys, and the principal groves of big trees, the Minister or Lands has set apart for public use an area of 1,000 accessor-rounding Dangar's Falls, a fine estaract or bother or Armidale, another of \$10 acres round the Great Palisis the same district, and a third of 450 acres embracing the Moona Falls, near Walcha. General satisfication is capressed that these gems of scenery are to be loverer

public property. -Recent advices speak of the discovery of a new gold field in the most inland part of No - South Wales which is causing some excitement using the rold-mining community. The scene of the find is the Grev Ranges, a wild elevated country in the extreme nothwest of the colony, and on the burders of south Aus-tralia. Apart from the nature of the deposits which are said to be rich, the discovery is interesting as a matter of science, as being a deviation from the rate which has hitherto prevailed that all of the immeral wealth, and especially the gold deposits, in Australia have been found within a short distance from the coast. The reasest vil age to the Grey Ranges is Wilcannia, on the Staring liver, some 600 inities from Sydney, and 200 miles from he gold field. Water is wearee, and only to be at distances of fifty rules apart, so that inhabitation

tors will have to encounter more than to animal mount of difficulty. -The Rev. George O. Barnes, the Kentucky revivalist, seems to be turning that soligiously upsaide down and inside out. Here be series of revivals that expect in excitor of a er before experienced in that part of the sa Nethodist, but holds some doctrines not dethodism. One of these is that any person in oming hely enough, escape death and he tise o heaven. He declares that he win make ascension within five years. He promies a all his converts, regardless of possible his coneclares that those who remain output nowns of glory, while extrao disary early on add stars to the crown. The Kentick's parties do not cooperate with him, and some of them. bim as an impostor or lunation but the mill him, and he preaches to great assemblages. N stories are told of his cures by faith, and the control of the lowers have sateblished a hospital, which is in the where patients who give a vidence of a suitab faith are received for purely religious treatment

-Carter Harrison was lately resided Mayor of Chicago, defeating a candulate we was modern to advance the temperature cause. California tion, Harrison began his second term with a number of disreputable resorts. At a lemm-ing in Plymouth Church, a committee was a thank him for what he had done, and to things for bim to do. The interview which remarkable. The committee that hard is when the Mayor said. "I would not have a you fellows had had you way you could to defeat size. You are always is all size fully you don't know anything about 1 is of a lew all inglit saleons, but you gottle then toe straight land. The committee and the foundation of the committee and the pound girls had been control in the black of his context had been control in the black of his context had been control in the black of his context had been control in Mayor a same night at MeVicker's you mught east mille, "gided, alture at throwing a charm and about sensuality and vine, and an audicin in the ligant and respectable people stabilities to the vour association attend to this? To believe to this flower, one on and a Christian our Year when betalogica stion whether I should be depresenwithout making brutes of yourselver."